

From the Pennsylvania.  
**MR POLK ON THE TARIFF.**  
AND  
**MR. CLAY ON THE SAME SUBJECT.**

We have been much amused by the efforts of the Whig journals to make a small quantity of political capital out of what they are pleased to call Mr. Polk's hostility to the tariff. Selecting, as is the approved fashion among the Baers and the Borsers and their congenials, a passage from one speech, carefully withholding all that explains or qualifies or vindicates it, and then adding to it another equally curtailed of its proportions, it requires an expenditure rather of conscience than of ingenuity to make the opinions of a statesman whatever for the time may be easiest to combat or to combine of.—Seemingly in anticipation of this convenient mode of warfare on the Democratic candidate, a friend of his addressed him a letter some weeks ago, inviting from him a succinct expression of his views on the policy of protecting home industry. Mr. Polk's clear and simple reply has been handed us for publication.

That our readers may the more readily compare the views of the two Presidential candidates upon the same topic, we annex the latest expression of those of Mr. Clay, as promulgated during his recent visit to North Carolina, and now published under his immediate sanction. It will be seen that both gentlemen propose to raise, by a tariff on foreign imports, whatever sum may be requisite for an economical administration of the government, and so to adjust the tariff for that purpose as by proper discriminations to foster and protect our domestic industry.

**FROM HENRY CLAY'S RALEIGH SPEECH.**

"We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and of a high and exorbitant tariff. The partisans of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar opinions. They must find some common ground, on which both can stand, and reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation, and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection.

**MR. POLK'S LETTER.**  
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE,  
June 19th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union; embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve of the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect,  
Dear Sir, your obt. serv't.  
JAMES K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

The following are the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, referred to by Mr. Polk: "The justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights & privileges, and to complete ample protection of persons & property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

"That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government."

From the Albany Argus.  
**THE PRICE OF FLOUR.**

Last year at this time, the price of flour in New York was \$5.50, and remained at that rate for some weeks. The present tariff was then in operation. It will probably be recollected that the then rise in price was claimed by the whig papers, as one of the fruits of the tariff, and they largely promised that the farmers would be well paid should the present tariff continue in force. The same tariff is still the law of the land; but flour now commands only \$4.50 in New York, which is considered an excessively low price.

Manufactured goods have risen since then; yet flour has fallen about 16 per cent. Last year, the whigs claimed all the credit of the then rise in flour to the tariff. Now, upon the same fairness, we can attribute its depression to the same cause.

We are not of those who believed that the tariff of '42 was the cause of the rise in the spring of '43; but as the whigs have used that as a partisan argument to prejudice the farmers against the democratic party, who go for moderation and stability in our tariff enactments, it is no more than just that the whig party should be hung up to their own hooks, so that the absurdity of their clap-net tariff arguments can be seen at a glance.

It is stated in the Michigan papers that Gen. Cass will probably succeed Senator Porter in the United States Senate forum that State after the fourth of March next.

**THOMAS WILSON DORR.**

The deed of infamy has been consummated in the reprobate little state of Rhode Island, and this patriot and true man has been sentenced by malignant judges to imprisonment for life and hard labor in the state prison—for what? For no act that he did to violate any law, but for upholding the doctrines of the declaration of independence, and avowing the same principles that Jefferson, Adams and Hancock held in their struggle with Great Britain, to maintain the right of the people to self government, and for which they would have suffered on the scaffold had they failed.

Governor Dorr gave to the people of Rhode Island a free constitution. It was adopted by a majority of the people, and under it, by a majority of the votes of that people, he was elected governor; and for lawfully exercising that office he has been tried for high treason against the charter government, by judges who had themselves been guilty of the same treason they charge Mr. Dorr with, viz putting down this same charter government!

This is the monstrous precedent set up, in this land of freedom, that a citizen may be tried and condemned to imprisonment for life, upon a pretended charge of treason against a dead and defunct government, and have sentence passed on him by judges under a new government, which has succeeded the old charter dynasty!

Judicial history, in its foulest and bloodiest pages, presents no parallel to this outrage upon the doctrines of American liberty, since the judicial murders of Sir Thomas Moore, John Hampden, William Russell and Algernon Sydney, by the legal butchers that disgraced the bench in their day.

The judges of Rhode Island, like their predecessors, Jeffries, Withins and Holloway, (names handed down to infamy for their murder of the patriot Algernon Sydney,) have trampled on every principle of law and justice, and by a packed jury compassed the conviction of their noble victim, denying to him every right which the constitution and laws of every free state guaranty to the citizen.

When they came to the sentence for which they had longed, they would have proceeded to it, as Chancellor Audley was about to do when he sentenced Sir Thomas Moore for denying that the lecherous Henry VIII. was the spiritual head of the church. But in imitation of their model, they graciously asked the prisoner what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

The reply of Mr. Dorr was as noble and bold, in the face of his tyrannical judges, and as worthy a place in the history of patriotism, as was the bearing of Algernon Sydney, when the like question was asked him by the infamous Jeffries.

"I had rather," said the noble Dorr, "be the prisoner at the bar, as I am to receive your sentence, than to have a seat on the bench beside your honors, to pronounce that sentence."

"I pray God," said Lord Chief Justice Jeffries to Sydney, "work in you a temper fit to go into the other world, for I see you are not fit for this."

"My lord, feel my pulse," (replied the prisoner, holding out his hand,) "and see if I am disordered. I bless God I was never in better temper than I am now."

And in this spirit he received the accursed sentence pronounced upon him for writing the noblest essay on free government that man ever penned: "That you be carried hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence you shall be drawn upon an hurdle to the place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck, and being alive, cut down, your members shall be cut off and burned before your face, your head severed from your body, and your body divided into four quarters, and they be disposed of at the pleasure of the king. And God have mercy on your soul."

The modern Algerine judges did not pronounce a like sentence upon the patriot Dorr, solely because even in Rhode Island the law would not allow it; but they did all the law would allow, and they sentenced him to IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE AT HARD LABOR AMONG FELONS!

The infamous sentence upon Sydney, pronounced in 1633, was reversed in parliament the first year of William and Mary, by the revolution in Great Britain, and we trust in God that we shall live to see the equally infamous sentence upon Thomas W. Dorr in 1844, reversed by a political revolution in Rhode Island that shall take the power from the tyrants who now reign and place the government in the hands of the people.

The jury was packed to convict Dorr, just as it was packed to convict Sydney in England, and O'Connell in Ireland, and in all of these parallel cases of judicial despotism, a new trial was refused against the plainest dictates of law, and the most conclusive evidence of fraud in empanelling the jury.

The parallel between the trial of Dorr and Sydney might be carried out almost literally. Mr. Dorr was tried by an illegal jury, and his exceptions were overruled almost with insult. When Sydney was called up for judgment, he said, "My lord, I humbly conceive I have had no trial. I was to be tried by my country; I did not find my country in the jury that tried me; there were some of them that were not freeholders. Thus I humbly conceive that I have had no trial at all, and if I have had no trial there can be no judgment."

"We must not hear such discourses," says the judge, "after you have been tried here and the jury have given their verdict." "I think it was a very fair trial," added Justice Holloway—and so says Mr. Chief Justice Dorr of Rhode Island; but posterity will say the same of this trial of Dorr that it now says in imperishable sentence of infamy it has passed upon the trial of Algernon Sydney.

The tories of that day denounced the bold speech of Sydney as an insult to the dignity of the bench, and we perceive that the tories of to-day, in the whig press denounce in like strain the manly bearing of the patriot Dorr. But the right judgment will be passed on this modern inquisition of blood, as it has been upon that which martyred the patriot of 1633—and as Sydney said to his judges, so may Mr. Dorr say, "Then, O God, I beseech thee to sanctify these sufferings unto me, and impute not my blood to the country nor the city through which I am to be drawn; let no inquisition be made for it, but if any, and the shedding of blood that is innocent, must be reversed, let the weight of it fall only upon those that maliciously prosecute me for righteousness sake."

The deed of infamy is done. Dorr is in the state prison for life, in one of the pretended free states of the Union, and O'Connell is in the Richmond penitentiary for twelve months, both for maintaining the present doctrines of the rights of man. Let the enemies of freedom throughout the world now hold an infernal jubilee, and yell forth triumph while they turn to ashes Magna Charta, and the American declaration of independence!

Henry Clay said in the Senate, August 29, 1841, that he "saw" would give up a National Bank nor a Distribution of the Proceeds of Public Lands. We reckon he will alter November, when the people will give him up.

**MR. POLK'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.**

We present below, says the Boston Post, from the manuscript copies to our possession, the correspondence between the committee of the Democratic National Convention and its nominee for the Presidency, the Hon. J. K. Polk. His reply is short and appropriate. It will be seen that, if chosen, he is determined not to be a candidate for a second term.

Baltimore, May 29, 1844.

Sir—At a Democratic National Convention of Delegates from the several States of this Union, convened on the 27th inst., and now sitting in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, the Hon. James K. Polk of Tennessee, having been designated, by the whole number of votes given, to be the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, was declared to be unanimously nominated for that office.

The undersigned were appointed by the Convention a Committee to request your acceptance of the nomination thus unanimously tendered to you; and they cannot forbear to express the high gratification which they experience in the performance of this duty, and the hope which they confidently entertain, in common with their colleagues of the Convention, that the devotion to the cause of Democratic principles which has always characterized your conduct, will not suffer you to turn a deaf ear to the call of our country, when, in a manner so honorable to yourself, she demands your distinguished services.

With the utmost respect and esteem,  
We have the honor to be your obt. serv'ts.,

HENRY HUBBARD,  
WILLIAM H. ROANE,  
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,  
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,  
ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.,  
Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.  
Hon. J. K. Polk, Columbia, Tennessee.

Columbia, Tenn., June 12, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the Democratic National Convention, then assembled at Baltimore, had designated me to be the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should neither be sought or declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow-citizens. In accepting the nomination I feel deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, and am duly sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called on to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination by the Convention shall be confirmed by the people and result in my election, I shall enter upon the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming this position I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, but that I take the most effective means in my power of enabling the democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obt. servant,  
JAMES K. POLK.  
To Messrs. Henry Hubbard, &c.

**CLAY IN FAVOR OF TAXING TEA AND COFFEE.**

The poor-devil editors of the whig party are becoming perfectly demented! One week, they say that Col. Polk is in favor of FREE TRADE; and the next week, they charge him with voting for a tariff even on tea and coffee! How consistent!

By reference to the proceedings of the extra session of the whig Congress, in 1841, it will be seen that Mr. Woodbury proposed to modify the tariff bill (then under consideration,) so as to allow tea and coffee to come in duty free. HENRY CLAY, and nine other whigs, voted against the proposition of Mr. Woodbury. Before the vote was taken, "Harry of the West" made a speech against exempting tea and coffee from taxation, and declared that as "he feared he was to be deserted by a portion of his friends, he hoped some of those opposed to him would vote for this tax." But although several of his friends deserted him, no democrat could be found who was ready to join him. Those who voted for striking out the TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE, were as follows:—

Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay of Alabama, (not of Kentucky,) Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Morton, Nicholson, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Conn, Smith of La., Sturgeon Wright, and Young.

Those members who voted for taxing these articles were:—

Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, CLAY OF KENTUCKY, (that same old con.) Henderson, Kerr, Merrick Preston, Rives and Southard.—TEN, all good whigs.

**ADMITTED COON LOSS IN CLAY'S OWN STATE.**

We have now before us a calculation of a New York coon paper, which claims Kentucky for 10,000 for Clay and Frelinghuysen. This gives the democrats a gain of 15,873 in Mr. Clay's own State, as compared with the vote of 1840. A proportionate gain throughout the Union, would give the democratic candidates every State, except Kentucky. This loss of more than one fourth of the whole vote given to Gen. Harrison, it will be recollected, takes place in the banner State—Mr. Clay's own residence, and where he is best known, and is admitted by the coons themselves. For our own part we believe if Clay can carry his own State by a bare majority, it will be more than many of his friends believe.—Statesman.

More of them!—the fire spreading in western Virginia.—Among the many changes in western Virginia, we are both gratified and pleased to announce that of HENRY ERSKINE, Esq., of Lewisburg, formerly a member of the legislature, and one of the most influential whigs in that part of Virginia. He says that he cannot vote for Henry Clay. The whole country seems to be moving in favor of Polk and Dallas. Hurrah for the democratic candidates.—Pittsburg Democrat.

From the St. Louis Evening Gazette—Extra.

The Mormon War.—Death of Joe Smith. Friend Flagg—Enclosed you have an "Extra" issued at Quincy. We left Nauvoo about day-light this morning, (Friday the 28th)—all was quiet. The Mormons had not heard of the death of the SMITHS, as Gov. Ford, who was encamped a few miles back, had, as is supposed, intercepted the messenger from Carthage. At Warsaw, all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

We met the "Boreas" just above Quincy, with three hundred men armed and equipped for Warsaw, eager for fight. I send you the "Quincy Herald" printed this morning, containing the particulars of Smith's death. In haste, yours, &c.

A. J. STONE.  
On board Steamboat St. Croix: }  
Friday evening, June 28th '44. }

From the Quincy Herald, Friday morning, 3 o'clock.  
**DEATH OF THE PROPHET!**  
Joe Smith and Hiram Smith are dead!

The steamboat Boreas just from Warsaw, brings shocking intelligence from the scene of the Mormon war. The following slip from the office of the Warsaw Signal, explains the dreadful tragedy: "Jo and Hiram Smith are dead—shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour.—Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue?"

Warsaw, June 27th, 1844.

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram are as follows: On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 130 soldiers, for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion," and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assemblage of the Legion.

About 3000 men with arms immediately responded to the call. These troops were under command of Col. Singleton, of Brown co., who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor finding all quiet left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., with a company of 60 men, for the purpose of encamping about 7 miles from the city.

At about the same time that Governor Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them: Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtors' room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and Anti-Mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a hundred balls entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends—what took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared that their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Major Flood has ordered out the Militia of this regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that curcity is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here—but we believe there is no danger, we are too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourians.—The excitement in our city is intense, and the anxiety to hear the fate of Governor Ford and his men is very great.

**LATER.**

The Mormon War.—The Reville of the 1st inst., says:

"Governor Ford, who had been encamped near the city, had intercepted the messenger with the news of Smith's death, and hastened to the spot, sending word to the people of Nauvoo to keep within their city, but to defend themselves, if attacked. As the Mendota was about to leave, the body of Smith was brought to Nauvoo. Still there was no signs whatever of an outbreak for vengeance. The people, in all the towns, were full of alarm and fabricating fearful rumors.

The reporter of the 1st inst. says:

We learn by a passenger, arrived here yesterday, on the Amaranth, that all was quiet in Nauvoo, on Saturday, when the Amaranth left that place; that the Mormons so far from seeming disposed to retaliate, were apprehensive of an attack. The remains of Joe Smith & his brother had been interred. If the statement of Captain Reilly be correct—and we have no reason to doubt that it is so—the conduct of the mob, at Carthage, cannot be justified.

**Clay and Bartley.**

Neither of these worthies have any claims to public stations. They are without capacity in matters of negotiation and Bargain and Sale. A British Minister's footman would beat them both making a bargain. A Yankee clock peddler would cheat them out of their face and eyes. See how John Quincy Adams cheated them 1831!—gave them only a Secretaryship for the Presidency with all its power and patronage! Don't trust them to make Bargains. They sold the people of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky for less than the price of a good song. Their capacity is not equal to their rascality.—Muskington Dem.

**UNANIMOUS.**

A gentleman was in our borough a few days ago, who resides in Moore township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. He states that there are about eighty voters in the township, all of whom will give their suffrages to the democratic candidates at the ensuing election. He has acted as constable for that township the last four years, and during that time has never served one process. So much for a democratic neighborhood.—Westchester (Pa.) Jeffersonian.

A NEW IDEA.—Hon. George M'Duffie, it is reported, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. He goes with Mr. Pickens, into the legislature of South Carolina, there to carry through a law to tax all northern manufactures brought into that State.—Baltimore

From the Ohio Statesman.

**THE TRUTH IS BOTH PARTIES, IN 1840 PIPELAVED LIKE THE DEVIL!**

Such was the assertion of Alfred Kelley at the market house debate of Saturday last. Mr. Kelley could not but acknowledge the infamous conduct of the whigs in this particular, for we have it in black and white, and if possible, to stave off the indignation of the people for thus tampering with the elective franchise, he charges upon the democratic party the same crime which he admitted were true when applied to the coons.

The intimation that the democracy of Ohio had, or used spurious votes in 1840, is a charge that we not only brand as untrue, but are able to prove it basely, willfully and maliciously false.

Figures cannot lie, is an old adage, true as it is old.—We propose to test Mr. Kelley's assertion by the figures and ask our readers to note the result.

The whig vote in Ohio, in 1840, was	148,157
The whig vote in Ohio, in 1842,	125,621
Decrease of whig vote in 2 years,	22,536
The democratic vote in 1840, was,	121,782
The democratic vote in 1842, was,	129,064

Increase of dem. vote in 2 years,

4,282  
If the democratic party, pipelaved in 1840, will Mr. Kelley, or his man Friday, John Toesdale, be good enough to inform us how it was, that in the face of a bill to preserve the purity of elections, passed with the sole intention of preventing by fine and imprisonment, frauds on the elective franchise, the democratic party, in two years, increased their vote four thousand two hundred and eighty-two, that being about the natural increase of votes while the coons lost, in the same time,—twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-six of their men of straw, and double voters, who gave the electoral vote of Ohio to Harrison in 1840. These facts brand Mr. Kelley's assertion, so far as regards the democratic party, as false, and at the same time proves that his assertion, that the whigs did—to use his own choice expression—"pipelaved like the devil!"

**FEDERALISM IN 1798, AND WHIGGERY IN 1844.**

The old federalists were opposed to foreigners, and the modern whigs manifest the same opposition.

The Federalists were in favor of a United States Bank, and so are the modern whigs.

The old federalists were in favor of the assumption of the State debts, so are the modern whigs.

The old federalists were in favor of laws for the benefit of the rich and well born, and so are the modern whigs.

The old federalists favored the project of consolidation, by internal improvements by the General Government, by making that Government the great tax collector, to distribute to the States, and the modern whigs do the same thing.

More might be said, but this will do for once.—Star County Dem.

Whigism is almost gone—dead—dead—dead, as the hangman would say—in Michigan. Their principal principle hung itself the other evening. The Detroit Free Press says: "A serious accident happened at the Clay cabin last evening. The facts are these: Cooney, from some cause, fell from his pole, and being tied by a rope, swung in the air by the neck. He poor varmint, set up a terrible screeching, and came near departing this life before he could be replaced. It created a great sensation in the room—some screaming softer sex, some crying from the office seekers at seeing their principles thus prematurely hanging by the neck, and some laughing by the unruly boys. The whigs are in low spirits to-day, on cooney's account but it is hoped he will hang on until November. It is very sickly here among the coons."

**CLAY QUAKING.**

The Texas question is likely to shake Clay out of his shoes and inexpressibles. The probability now is that he will loose even Kentucky itself. Mr. T. F. Marshall, one of the most popular orators in the State, it is said, has taken the stump against him, in favor of annexation, with prodigious effect. If poor old Harry, with his present light, could only be permitted to write his Anti-Annexation letter over again, what a very different affair it would be!—Newark Morning Post.

**REJECTED FIVE TIMES!!**

Henry Clay has been either directly or indirectly before the people of this country five times for President, in each of which efforts he failed, and is destined to do the same thing in this his sixth trial. In 1824 the people beat him for President, he running in the midst of four. In 1828, the people beat him and Adams together. In 1832 he was fool enough to run against Old Hickory and was beat near four to one. In 1836, the teds choked him off the course as unavailable, and they did the same thing again in 1840; and now the man has the vanity to run again. Young Hickory will beat him as bad as Old Hickory.—Muskington Dem.

Mr. Clay, it is said, has openly expressed his regret at his Texas letter, complaining that his pretended friends had practiced a deception upon him by a gross misrepresentation of public opinion even among the Whigs. The special messenger to Ashland which was said to have been despatched on the adjourning of Congress, will, however, arrive there just exactly in time to be too late, in requesting another letter with an Annexation tone. The mischief is done—the gulf is opened, and in it must plunge "with all his imperfections on his head."

**OHIO IS SAFE.**

The spirit that prevails with the entire democratic masses—the reaction from the whig ranks—the popularity of the Baltimore nominees—and odium of Henry Clay and his projects, are the best earnest of a most glorious victory for our party in Ohio. From every point in Ohio we have most flattering accounts—the meetings are large, spirited, and harmonious—the confidence of our men that we shall carry the State by a respectable majority, is general.

Pass it round! That the Whigs are opposed to the "One Day Election Law," because it would do away with the iniquitous system of Pipe Laying by which they are in hopes of succeeding. Pass it round, also, that a Democratic House of Representatives passed the bill, but that a Whig Senate rejected it.

Putting too much on one Man.—It is too much to expect Mr. Frelinghuysen to take care of his own concerns, and do works of repentance and penance for Mr. Clay. We protest against this politically, theologically and morally. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.—Muskington Dem.

**COONERY IN KENTUCKY.**

A Kentucky paper says the following placard is pasted up on the door of a Coon house in Clay's State. "John Brent, coon, has a sickly wife and eight small children; is very poor, afraid to steal, too lazy to work, in favor of the tariff, but against Texas; would like to be elected to the legislature, but I am fearful I shan't, as the State appears to be going for Butler and Texas. Butler is the Democratic candidate for Governor."